NUMB. XV.

The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences:

AND

Pennsylvania Gazette.

To be continued Weekly. *The 3d of the 2d Month*, 1729.

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ACCESSORY, or Accessary, something that *accedes*, or is added to another more considerable Thing, or arises as a natural Consequence therefrom.

In this Sense, the Word stands opposed to *Principal*.

Accessory, or Accessary, in Common Law, is chiefly used for a Person guilty of a felonious Offence; not principally, but by Participation; as, by Advice, Command, or Concealment.

There are two kind of Accessories; *before the Fact*, and *after* it. The first is he who commands or procures another to commit Felony, and is not present himself; for if he be present, he is a Principal.

The second, is he who receives, assists, or comforts any Man that has done Murder or Felony, whereof he has Knowledge.

A Man may also be accessory to an Accessory, by aiding, receiving, *&c.* an Accessory to Felony.

An Accessory in Felony shall have Judgment of Life and Member as well as the Principal, who did the Felony; but not till the Principal be first attainted and convict, or outlaw'd thereon. Where the Principal is pardon'd without Attainder, the Accessory cannot be arraigned; it being a Maxim in Law, *Where there is not a Principal, there cannot be an Accessory.* But if the Principal be pardoned, or have his Clergy after Attainder, the Accessory shall be arraign'd.

In the lowest and highest Offences there are no Accessories; but all are Principals; as in *Riots, Routs, Forcible Entries*, and other Trespasses, which are the lowest Offences. So also in the highest Offence, which is High Treason, there are no Accessories.

Accessories in Petty Treason, Murder, and Felony, are not to have the Benefit of the Clergy. There can be no Accessory before the Fact in Manslaughter; because that is sudden and unprepensed.

Accessory by Statute, is such a one as abets, advises, aids, or receives one that commits an Offence made Felony by Statute.

ACCIDENT, in Philosophy, something additional, or superadded to Substance; or not essentially belonging thereto, but capable, indifferently, either of being or not being in it, without the Destruction thereof.

The Schoolmen distinguish three Kinds of Accidents; *Verbal, Predicable*, and *Predicamental*.

Verbal Accident stands opposed to *Essence*; and

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in this Sense, the Adjuncts to a thing, tho' Substances themselves, are denominated Accidents thereof.

Thus, the Clothes a Man has on, tho' real Substances, yet as they are not essential, but adventitious, or accessory to its Existence, are Accidents.

Predicable Accident, is used in Opposition to *Proper*---- Such is any proper Quality, as Whiteness, Heat, Learning, or the like.

Thus a Man may be sick or well; and a Wall white or black; yet the one be still a Man, and the other a Wall.

These are called in the Schools *Predicable Accidents*; because usually laid down and explain'd in the Doctrine of *Predicables*.

Predicable Accidents may either be taken in the Abstract, as *Whiteness*, *Learning*, or in the Concrete, *White*, *Learned*.

If taken in the Abstract, as is done by *Porphyry*, the *Accident* is defined as above, that which may be either present or absent, without the Destruction of its Subject.

If it be taken in the Concrete, *Accident* is usually defin'd by the Schoolmen, to be something capable of being *predicated* contingently, of many, in respect of Quality. As *Learning*, which may probably be *predicated* of You, He, *&c.*

Est modus in rebus sunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.

ALgernoon *Sydney*, thro' the Excess of his Zeal for Liberty, asserted it was Time to *open the Sluices of Original Power*, at a Time when the Nation found their Monarch above all Laws, and it became every *Briton*, to assert his Right. Now, 'tis incontestably true, that the Original of all Power is in the People; but since Government is absolutely necessary, and true Liberty the moderate Restraint of Rational Laws, I shall enquire how far every Man is oblig'd to support or submit to such Laws as his own Voice has concluded for the publick Good.

When the gay, the free Air of the *Gallic* Court, her Learning and extended Knowledge was boasted with the Vanity and Ostentation of a *Frenchman*, it was a blunt but just Observation of our Countryman, that *Religion and Politicks were the only two Things worth our principal Enquiry*, from which they were entirely debarr'd:

But

But as it is now our peculiar Happineſs that we think with Freedom, and what we think, we dare ſay, I ſhall lay down in this and future Papers, my own Sentiments, and ſome collected from the Ancients, concerning Government, with the Neceſſity we lie under of ſupporting that Order which is a Bulwark againſt the Depredations of an open Enemy, or the deſigning Craft of the Hypocrite; which determines every Man's Property, and keeps the honeſt and induſtrious from the Inſults of the licentious and indolent.

If Men did punctually obſerve that excellent Law of Nature, to do as we would be done by, I think all the poſitive Inſtitutions of Civil Government would be entirely uſeleſs; but ſince this is rather to be made the Subject of our moſt ſanguine Wiſh, than of any regular or well grounded Expectation; and ſince by Experience we know that Men differ not only from one another in their Opinions, but often very widely from themſelves, this infinite Variety in our Natural Conſtitutions, points out the Beauties of Vertue, Social Life and Order; for ſome Men, thro' Negligence, or Want of Underſtanding can no more judge of their own Welfare, than Children who would forfeit any future Advantage for a preſent glittering Toy: And as all cannot be immediately active in Legiſlation, a Truſt is neceſſary to be repos'd in ſuch whoſe Station, Abilities and Juſtice have given them Time and Inclination on the one ſland, to guard us againſt the Encroachments of Power, and on the other Hand, to ſecure a Barrier againſt the Inſolence of Popular Fury. Hence Government ariſes with all its Beauties, when that Truſt is diſcharg'd with Honour; but as Power is of an encreaſing Nature thro' the Weakneſs and Imperfections of human kind, what was deſign'd to ſupport us in our rightful Liberties, ſometimes ſprings up into unlimited Prerogative, where the Will of the Prince is made the Meaſure of Right and Wrong. Some of theſe Shackles, when once impos'd, are uncomfortable, ſome grievous, and others intollerable; altho' I cannot conceive on what Foundation abſolute Governments exercis'd with Tyranny, can expect a full Submiſſion from their oppreſſed Subjects, ſince ſuch Submiſſion implies a renouncing their Reaſon, which is really to renounce our Characteriſtick, our very Nature, and the only true Meaſure of our Allegiance; for Men expect from the Reaſons of inſtituting Government, to enjoy ſome Advantages under it, which they cannot poſſeſs in a State of Nature, as Order and Proportion take Place in the Moral as well as in the Natural World. Now 'tis impoſſible there ſhould be an abſolute Subjection in the State of Nature, and conſequently this Oppreſſion being a diſadvantageous Change, 'tis againſt the very End we propoſe in ſubmitting to Government; while on the other Hand, the Subjects of free well regulated Governments are happy in ſeveral Degrees of Liberty, in Proportion to the Excellence of their Conſtitution. Some are tolerably happy, others are extreamly ſo: But as Bodies fill'd with too much Blood are in continual Dangers of the moſt fierce and raging Diſtempers, an Exceſs of Liberty has often degenerated into licentious Riots, and oppreſs'd the common Cauſe with inſuperable wracking Convulſions.

Among the Antients, the moſt unbounded Liberties were allow'd by the *Lacedæmonians* in their Government; for the Adminiſtration was lodged equally in the different Eſtates that compos'd the whole; their Kings had the executive Power in War, and their Magiſtrates were annually elected to fill the Courts of Juſtice, while the Legiſlative Authority was lodg'd with the Senate, who were choſen by the People, to whom alſo belong'd the Choice of Officers of Honour and Truſt, who were elected by Ballot; and thus theſe Officers made up an equal Magiſtracy by an annual and juſt Rotation; for he who executed or fill'd any Poſt for the preſent, could not poſſeſs the ſame the enſuing Year, becauſe their Conſtitution enjoyn'd that ſome ſmall Time at leaſt ſhould intervene. And thus in thoſe early Days they aim'd at Perfection of Government, which they judg'd to conſiſt in governing, ſo as Men might ſeem to determine themſelves freely while they were guided by the Laws, and the Subject had juſt Reaſon to believe his own Advantage conſiſted in Obedience to them.

As I have proceeded thus far with the utmoſt Moderation, I ſhall very ſoon with the ſame Temper, deliver my private Sentiments as it relates to our own Caſe.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, Dec. 13. The Archbiſhop of *Ambrun* arrived here the 8th Inſtant. Meſſ. *Stanhope* and *Walpole*, Plenipotentiaries of *Great Britain* have had a long Conference with Cardinal de Fleury; and we ſtill flatter our ſelves here, that we ſhall receive by the End of this Month, or the Beginning of next, a final Anſwer from the Court of *Spain*, which will decide the Affairs of Peace or War. The chief Conſtitutioniſts have often Conferences together, for reſtoring the Peace of the Church; and they have printed a Memorial, which, it is ſaid, they had intercepted coming from the *Janſeniſts* who had taken Refuge in Holland.

Paris, Dec. 21. On the 16th the Royal Academy of Muſick celebrated in the Church of the Barefooted Auguſtines, a Service for the Repoſe of the Soul of a young Woman, who had been an Actreſs of the Opera. All the Actors and Actreſſes of the Opera were to have ſung the Hymns *Dies illa* and the *De profundis*, but juſt as the Muſick was beginning to play, came an Order from Cardinal de Noailles to forbid it.

Schaffhauſen. Nov. 8. The Catholick Cantons have wrote to the Pope a Letter in ſtrong Terms, in Favour of that of Lucern, touching the Difference between that Canton and the Court of Rome, which 'tis ſaid, waits only a favourable Occaſion to publiſh a Bill of Excommunication,

communication, which had been already minuted there againſt the Magiſtrates of Lucern. We learn from Coir, that ſome Differences have riſen between the Regency and the Burghers of that City, touching a Memorial which had been preſented, and to which the Magiſtrates had not given a ſatisfactory Anſwer.

Dublin, Dec. 10. We are aſſured from Ardmagh, that laſt Summer, when the price of Corn and Meal was ſo very high, that many of the Poor were in a ſtarving Condition, and, the Farmers and others, who had any to ſell kept it up at an exorbitant Price, till the Lord Primate of all Ireland, and Archbiſhop of that Place, was pleaſed to lay out conſiderable Sums of Money, both in Charity and buying Oats in other places which were brought by Sea to Newry, and thence by Land to Ardmah, where they were made into Meal, and ſold at a low price in the Markets; that it had a very good Effect in keeping down the Prices thro' that Country; and that his Grace is pleaſed, by his good Example, to encourage a Subſcription this Year, which it is believed many worthy Gentlemen will come into, to raiſe a Fund of about 3 or 4000 l. as a common Stock, to be laid out for Corn, and to be brought up and convey'd to the moſt neceſſary Places; which will alſo diſappoint thoſe that deſign to keep up the Grain, to make a Hand of the Neceſſities of the Poor.

Boſton, March 17. By a Veſſel arrived from Lisbon, which left that Port the 27th of January, we have an Account that the Marriages between the Courts of Spain and Portugal were compleated; That the Two Kings met upon the Frontiers upon that Occaſion with great Magnificence. That the Difference between the Courts of Portugal and Rome continue, and were not likely to be made up. That a Pacquet-Boat arrived there in four Days from *England*, brought Advice, that the Parliament was ſitting, and that it was doubtful whether it would be Peace or War.

London: Dec. 7.

Yeſterday came on at the Court of Common-pleas, Weſtminſter, a Trial between one Bartlet of Portſmouth, Plaintiff, and Capt. Delgarnoe, Capt. of the South-Sea Caſtle, Defendant, for that he ty'd up the Plaintiff, whipp'd and uſed him in a moſt barbarous Manner on board the ſaid Ship, and ſet him aſhore at Guinea; the Action was laid for 1000 *l.* and the Jury gave the Plaintiff 500 *l.* Damages.

'Tis ſaid a Marriage is treating between a Prince of the Houſe of Anſpach and her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Caroline, third Daughter of their Majeſties.

From Windſor we hear the following Story; a young Gentleman of Briſtol being in Love with a young Woman of that Place, who was ſomewhat cruel to him, he took Place in the Stage-Coach for London, and about Slough he he took it into his Head that the Coachman deſign'd to murder him that Night, ſo that he hired a Perſon to guide him to Windſor; he went into an Inn, where having ſupp'd, and calling in the Drawer to drink a Glaſs with him; after ſome Diſcourſe, he ſuſpected and charged him with the ſame Deſign, after which he went to the Thames a little diſtant from the Bridge, pull'd off his Cloaths and drowned himſelf; ſeven Guineas were found in his Pocket, but his Body is not yet diſcover'd.

Dec. 17. They write from *Edinburg*, That a Gentleman travelling to the South, was attack'd on Soutry-Hill, by two Fellows armed with Bayonets, who deſired him to ſurrender his Purſe; but the Gentleman putting his Hand beneath his Jocky-Coat, preſented a Piſtol, and asked them, Whether that or his Money was fitteſt for them? They earneſtly begg'd he would ſpare their Lives, for Neceſſity had forced them to it, and they had never robb'd any, ſave one Countryman, an Hour before of 6s. 8d. The Gentleman put them to this Dilemma, either to receive his Bullets, or cut an Ear out of each others Heads, the laſt of which, with ſorrowful Hearts they performed.

Dec. 11. Yeſterday died *Spencer Cowper*, Eſq; one of the Judges of the Court of Common-pleas. About thirty Years ago, he was try'd for his Life, for the Murder of *Sarah Stout*, but was acquitted, having many Friends, but not without the ſtrongeſt Preſumption of his Guilt, as even appears by the printed Trial, which when his Brother was Lord Chancellor, were ſuppreſs'd, as much as poſſible.

Entred Inwards.

Ship Prince Hope, *Thomas Wharton*, from *Antigua*.

Entred outwards.

Pink Thomas & John, *Andr. Ferguſon*, to *Madera*,
Brig. Amity, *Mark Wheldon*, to *Antigua*.

Cleared.

Ship Phœnix, *Joſeph Piper*, for *Briſtol*.
Scooner Swallow, *Charles Ward*, for *Providence*.
Sloop Ruby, *William Pearman* for, *Barbadoes*.
Brig. Clementia, *Joſ. Arthur*, from *Antigua*.
Fox, *Thomas Johnſon*, for *Lisbon*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN Iron Mill for grinding Clay, and Cedar-Tub, with Iron Hoops, and other Utenſils, fit for a Potter. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

To be Let or Sold, at a reaſonable Price.

SIX Acres of Paſture within Fence, back of *Spring-Garden*. Enquire of the Printer hereof, or *Chriſtopher Thompſon*, and know further.

A Parcel of very good hard Soap, and Coffee to be ſold at very reaſonable rates by *Edward Shippen*.

RUN away the 24th Day of *February* laſt from *Samuel Wright*, and *Richard Kirby*, both of *New-Hanover*, in the County of *Burlington*, two Servant Men named *Darby Broderick* and *Edward Green*, Iriſhmen, of a middle Stature, the one hath a home-ſpun Kerſey-Coat, of a yellowColour, a Veſt of Mouſe Colour and white, a Pair of Leather Breeches of Indian Dreſs, and yellowiſh Stockings; the other hath a brown coloured Veſt, Leather Breeches, a Pair of white Stockings, and an old Felt-Hat. Whoſoever takes up the ſaid Servants, and ſecures them, ſo that their Maſters ſhall have them again, ſhall have three Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by

Samuel Wright,
Richard Kirby.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO be ſold by *Thomas Folks*, junior, the Plantation whereon he lives, on the Poſt-Road by *Croſswicks*-Bridge, and Meeting-Houſe in *Weſt-Jerſey*, containing 300 Acres, a great deal of good *Engliſh* Graſs Meadow, and others, about 130 Acres of Plow-Land clear'd, and in good *Engliſh* Graſs, a large Dwelling-Houſe and Barn, a large Orchard containing betwixt two and three hundred grown Trees, which ſaid Place is well watered, and a Well cloſe to the Door, which ſaid Plantation lies within 4 Miles of *Delaware*, where Sloops do come, and in the Neighbourhood of 4 or 5 Mills, the fartheſt not above 4 Miles off, which ſaid Plantation will be ſold an extraordinary Penniworth, and Payments very eaſy by *Thomas Folks*, junior.

Likewiſe 200 Acres of good Land and Meadow, upon the ſaid *Croſswick*'s Creek, by the ſame Hand.

To be ſold,

A Good Plantation on *Brandywine* Creek, in *Cheſter* County, lately belonging to *Joſeph Cloud*, containing 225 Acres, with a Houſe, good Barn, Orchard; and between 40 and 50 Acres clear'd, the ſaid Land being well ſituated for Meadow running about 300 Perches on the ſaid Creek, about 30 Miles from *Philadelphia*, enquire of *Edward Herne* of *Philadelphia* aforeſaid.

TO be ſold, a Penniworth, a ſmall Plantation, about Five Miles from *Burlington*, containing about One Hundred and Fourteen Acres very well timber'd, and about 40 or 50 Acres fit for Meadow, and a little Houſe and good Orchard thereon; likewiſe a Parcel of Land adjoining thereto, may be bought with it, if requir'd; alſo a Meadow ſome Diſtance from it. Whoever wants to buy the ſaid Plantation, may enquire of Dr. *Browne*, by *York*-Road, near *Burlington*, and be further inform'd of Particulars.

TO be Sold by *Jacob Stowbar*, a large Plantation of Six Hundred Acres of Upland and Marſh, of which there is already Fourſcore Acres drained, lying in *Penn*'s-*Neck*, and commonly call'd *Slooby*'s *Point*. The ſaid Plantation joins upon the River *Delaware*, and has the Privilege of fiſhing a Mile and half along the River; ſo that there can be Yearly made Thirty or Forty Pounds by Fiſh. There are alſo three Orchards upon it, and if the whole were divided into two Plantations, each of them will eaſily afford to keep one Hundred Head of Cattle, and a Hundred Sheep. It is alſo convenient for a Merchant's Store or Shop. Any Perſon that has a Mind to know further, may be informed by *John Brick*, Eſq; or *Malachy Davis*, where they will alſo hear of the Owner.

Note. That any Perſon may take in 400 Acres of Land of the above Plantation, with 40 Pannels of Fence.

TO *be ſold by* Thomas Hatton, *at his Store, at* Thomas Oldman's *in Market-ſtreet*, Philadelipha, *ſundry Parcels of Land, in the Province of* Weſt-New-Jerſey, *belonging to* Abel Strettel *Merchant in* Dublin, *by Virtue of a Letter of Attorney from the ſaid* Strettel, *viz.*

	Acres.	
Salem *County, on* Alloways *Creek*,	1250	
In the Jame County, five Tracts joyning on the Branches of Maurice-River,	900	
	700	
	980	6970
	1000	
	3390	
Glouceſter *County*,	725	
Hunterdon *County*,	10000	

RUN away from *Chriſtopher Smith* Merchant, a Servant Maid, named *Mary Wilſon*, a *Londoner*, ſhe is a Mantua-maker by Trade. She has on a brown Gown fac'd with Black, a red Petticoat, of pale Complexion, high Forehead; Whoever brings the ſaid Servant to *Samuel Ferguſon*, in *Walnut-ſtreet*, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward paid by the ſaid *Samuel Ferguſon*.

RUN *away the* 19*th of this Inſtant, from the Ship* Mary, Robert Degliſh *Commander, an Apprentice to the ſaid Veſſel, named* Patrick Lamenon, *an Iriſh-man, a Cooper by Trade, aged about thirty Years, he's a thin Fac'd Fellow, of a middle Stature, with long lank brown Hair, a light Colour'd Jacket with Canvaſs Patches on the Shoulders. Canvaſs-Trowzers, a large Hat, light grey Stockings. Whoever takes up the Servant, and brings him to* Robert Degliſh, *or* John Morriſon *at* Henry Dexter's *in* Philadelphia, *ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and Reaſonable Charges paid, by* John Morriſon.

VERY good Red Leather Chairs, the neweſt Faſhion, Fine *Flanders*-Bed-Ticks, and ſundry other *European* Goods, and likewiſe Cinamon, at very reaſonable Rates, and choice *New England* Hopps, and very good Beavour Hats, and Silk-Stockings to be ſold by *Peter Baynton*, living at the lower End of *Front-ſtreet*.

To be Sold by *CHARLES READ*.

THree Hundred Acres of excellently good Land, well Timber'd and Water'd, lying in *Bucks*-County, about two Miles from the Court-houſe, and in the Neighbourhood of ſeveral Mills.

Seventy Six Acres of Land, within Six Miles of *Philadelphia*, bounding on *Cobb*'s Creek, with the Privilege of joyning a Dam, and overflowing the Lands on the other Side of the Creek, which is conſtant, and one of the beſt Streams in *Penſylvania* for a Mill.

Cedar-Shingles and Boards.

And a Parcel of good Sadlers-Ware very cheap.

Read, Try, Judge.

WHereas many honeſt People in this City, in this great Scarcity of Money are put to many Difficulties to get enough to go to Market, and are oftentimes forc'd with very great Loſs, to ſell their Shop-Goods, Houſhold-Goods, Apparel, *&c.* at Vendues.

This is therefore to give Notice, That there is an Office ſet up for ſelling all Sorts of Goods, by the Printer hereof, that ſhall be brought to his Houſe, who will faithfully tranſact that Affair for 'em with exact Juſtice, unwearied Diligence, and profound Secrefy, and will advertiſe any Goods for 'em in this Gazette, at the following Rates,

If the Goods ſold comes but to 20 s. *he deſires but Sixpence Commiſſion, and ſo advertiſing.*

If to 40 s. *he deſires but One Shilling.*

If to Three Pounds, *he only deſires Three Shillings for his Trouble and ſo advertiſing.*

If the Goods ſhould not be ſold, to be return'd upon Demand, and the Printer *to have* Nothing *for his Trouble.*

Note, The Gentleman's Saddle, advertis'd in our laſt, was preſently ſold from the Office, and ſeveral Pair of Shoes diſpos'd of.

From the *Friendly Office* for ſelling all ſorts of Goods cheap.

1. A *Feather Bed, extraordinary cheap.*
2. *Edward Burrough*'s Works, in Folio.
3. *Merchants Magazine.*
4. John Whitehead's *Works.*
5. Roger Hebden's *Works.*
6. Vernon's *Compleat Compting-Houſe.*
7. James Parnel's *Works.*
8. George Whitehead's *ſober Expoſtulation.*
9. W. Penn's *Primitive Chriſtianity.*
10. *Harmony of Old and New Teſtament.*
11. A *parcel of well-made* Shoes, Neats-Leather, *to be ſold cheaper than ordinary.*
12. *A Clock, that goes well, to be ſold upon Credit.*
13. *A Pair of* Stilliards, *to weigh* 80 *Pound.*

PHILADELPHIA: *Printed by* Samuel Keimer, *where Subſcriptions are taken in for this Paper, at* Ten Shillings *a Year, and Advertiſements inſerted at* Three Shillings *each.*